

## HEAR MESSAGE AND ADJOURN

Both Branches of Legislature Organize; Meet Again Jan. 19.

SPEAKER SWEET WINS

Will Name Standing Committees Under the Revised Rules.

REELECTION IN SENATE

Assembly, Lacking Majority Leader, Is Fully Controlled by Republicans.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—The Legislature met in annual session at noon to-day, and after the Senate and Assembly were organized by the election of officers and the Governor's message was read both houses adjourned until Monday night, January 19.

This will give the new Speaker of the Assembly, Thaddeus C. Sweet of Oswego, an opportunity to select the members of the standing committees and will allow Gov. Glynn further time in which to make up his mind as to whom he will appoint to the dozen or more big State jobs which he has at his disposal. These appointments must be confirmed by the Senate.

The revised rules adopted by the Assembly did not take away from the Speaker the authority to name the standing committees. The majority leader and the committee on rules are retained as steering committee during the last ten days of the legislative session, but can make up a preferred calendar, only from bills reported by the standing committees, which are kept alive under the new rules until the last day of the session.

An attempt by the Progressives and Democrats to amend the rules so that house committees would be elected in open session and not picked by the Speaker was beaten.

The selection of Assemblyman Sweet as the Republican candidate for Speaker shortly before 3 o'clock this morning came after an attempt on the part of Henry L. Stimson, Herbert Parsons, Jordan Mills and Samuel S. Kneib of New York and Fred Greiner of Erie to combine the ten Horton votes with those of the twenty Progressives and the forty-eight Democrats on a compromise candidate opposed to the Republican State organization.

**Proposed Combine Fails.**

When it became apparent that Mr. Hinton had seventy-two votes in favor of his nomination for Speaker, because he had been chosen by the Assembly, the compromise candidate was abandoned.

This was for two reasons, mainly because Hinton himself favored the compromise, and it was determined by the Republican State organization managers to make Sweet their party candidate. Ellis J. Staley, chairman of the Albany county Republican committee, who is to succeed William Barnes as the Albany county Republican leader, was Mr. Barnes' personal representative in the conference last night and his efforts did much toward concentrating the regular Republican vote upon Sweet at the last moment.

**Sulzer Loses on Resolution.**

Ex-Gov. Sulzer participated in the activities of the Assembly to the extent of voting for the Progressive candidate for Speaker, Michael Schaap, and attempting to introduce a resolution providing for a statewide investigation of wrongdoing in State departments.

The first time Mr. Sulzer attempted to get the resolution in Assemblyman James Walker of New York objected, and the second time Mr. Sulzer attempted to get it passed, Mr. Walker again objected, saying it was out of order.

The chamber was crowded when the Assembly met at 12:30 o'clock. Huge bunches of flowers occupied the desks of favorite members and leaders.

The first business was the election of a Speaker, and on the roll call Mr. Sweet received 81 votes, all the Republicans supporting him, as well as Boylston of New York, La Frenz of Kings and Quigley of Erie, Independents. The Democrats voted for Alfred E. Smith, making him minority leader, and the Progressives named Michael Schaap as their leader.

Fred W. Hammond of Onondaga was elected clerk, the Democrats voting for Joseph P. Zenger of Erie, now assistant clerk. The rest of the Republican slate of Assembly officers went through.

The first battle of the year came over the adoption of the rules of the Assembly. The Republicans finally got their way and adopted the rules of 1912 with amendments, which curb the power of the rules committee to some extent, prevent the introduction of private and local bills after March 1 and of general bills after March 15, make it necessary for all committees to meet once a week, a majority of its members to be present, and permit a minority report from such standing committees. When these amendments were adopted, the committee members were asked to report there must be attached to them a statement showing how each member of the committee voted on them.

A new committee on social welfare was established and it is provided that committee clerks must file notices of all hearings with the Assembly clerk.

**Smith and Schaap Amendments.**

Democratic Leader Smith had a set of amendments to the rules, which had been agreed upon at a Democratic conference, and Progressive Leader Schaap also had some amendments which the Progressives favored. Mr. Schaap's amendments were: That the House itself should elect the standing committee and committee chairman.

## THE WIDOW'S LOSSES

At a recent meeting, the life insurance company presidents deplored the frequency with which widows lose in a few months the life insurance funds that were the result of life long sedentary by both husband and wife.

There will be no loss for those who invest their money in our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates. Principal and interest are guaranteed. The merit of the investment, however, is not for widows only but for all cautious people.

## TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital \$ 5,000,000  
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000  
178 Broadway, N. Y. 175 Remsen St. Bklyn.  
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

were Campbell, Donohue, Klerman, Schimel, McKee and McCue.

Mr. McCue helped in the Republican assault on the Schaap motion, asserting that as the House had elected a speaker it should repose sufficient confidence in him to permit him to name the standing committees.

Democratic Leader Smith was greeted with laughter when he declared the Speaker should welcome the innovation of having the House name its committees. C. W. Phillips of Rochester, Republican, said it was humorous to see ex-Speaker Smith declare that the House should elect its committees now that he is back in the minority.

**Advice Against "Kidding" People.**

One Democrat caused a laugh when he said: "What's the use of trying to 'kidd' the people with such an amendment to the rules when it didn't work out properly, 'kidding' the people last year, and then they 'kidded' us at election."

Mr. Schaap's other amendment rules were beaten, 76 to 66, and then the House adopted the rules as presented, 90 to 44. Later Mr. Smith introduced his rules as amendments to the adopted rules, and so did Mr. Schaap. They will be acted upon by the Assembly this morning. The rules of the way, the Assembly listened while the Governor's message was read, and then adjourned in respect to the memory of State Superintendent of Public Buildings John Howe of Albany, who died on Monday and whose funeral will take place to-morrow.

The Senate re-elected the same officers a last year, making Senator Jordan Mills and Senator Robert F. Wagner, who is now presiding officer. The Governor's message was read, a few bills were introduced and then the Senate adjourned until January 19.

Speaker Sweet said to-night that he did not know just what would be done about a majority leader, but he asked Mr. Hinton to floor leader temporarily. Mr. Hinton has accepted. His only comment on his defeat for Speaker was:

"I predicted two weeks ago, and have been ever since, that the Republicans would organize the house. We did that to-day. This shows that the Republican party was called upon to stand the acid test and came through with flying colors. The Republicans are united in the Assembly from now on, forgetting the Speaker's fight."

Mr. Hinton said that while his family did not expect him to accept the appointment as floor leader because of his health, he would have to consider taking it if he were asked to do so by the Republicans.

Speaker Sweet is chairman of the Sweet Bros. Paper Manufacturing Company of Phoenix, Oswego county. He has been prominent for years in Republican politics in Oswego county, and has served in the Assembly since 1902. He is 42 years old and has been a prominent member of the Assembly and influential in his party's affairs at Albany.

## HAS NO AUTHORITY TO TRY ROAD OFFICIALS

Department of Justice Says Prosecution Is in Hands of the States.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Department of Justice issued a statement to-day designed to correct reports that have been circulated in regard to the criminal prosecution of directors and officials of the New Haven road and other corporations. It was stated that the Department has no authority under the law to prosecute railroad officials for improper conduct or dishonesty in the financial management of a road.

The criminal provisions of the Sherman law give the Department of Justice the power to seek the indictment of officials of corporations with violations of this law only on the ground that they have personally been responsible for the creation of monopolies. The statement by the Department follows:

"The Department of Justice is constantly receiving letters inquiring why it does not direct the prosecution of officers and directors who have been responsible for the financial irregularities of railroads which have been disclosed from time to time.

"These inquiries proceeded from a mistaken but very common view of the powers of the Department of Justice. There is no law under which it can prosecute the officers, directors or other agents of a railroad company for improper or dishonest management of the financial affairs of that company, since Congress has not undertaken to regulate the issuance of securities by corporations created by the States, or the conduct of fiduciary relations of their officers, but has left these matters to the States, respectively."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, accompanied by three members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce—Russell Robb, Charles F. Weed and George Hutchinson—called upon Attorney-General McKee to-day to impress upon him the importance to the business life of New England of an agreement for the reorganization of the New Haven road. They informed Mr. McKee that the creation of a receivership would seriously affect not only the larger business units of New England, through a possible disorganization of transportation facilities, but that it would work many hardships upon small investors. New Haven stock, they said, had long been an important savings bank investment in New England.

The Boston financiers were reassured by the statement from the Attorney-General that the reorganization plan now under consideration by him and President Elliott of the New Haven does not contemplate a receivership for the Boston and Maine and that whatever disposal is made of the company's stock and other property, whether by railroads, trolley lines or steamship lines, sufficient time will be allowed by the Government to permit their securities to be marketed without a loss.

President Elliott did not call at the Department of Justice to-day. He had conferences with his personal counsel, Judge Crinn, at the New Willard Hotel, however, with a view to preparing for his interview with the Attorney-General.

**Reforms in State Institutions.**

VI. A More Scientific Financing of State Institutions.—A real study should be made of the maintenance of the State

## GLYNN SAYS STATE MUST CUT EXPENSES

Tells Legislature in Message Outlay Has Been Beyond Safety's Limits.

CREDIT IS NOT IMPAIRED

Demands Itemized Appropriations and None for Purely Local Benefits.

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Gov. Glynn's message, dealing with finances of the State and urging economy, was transmitted to and read before the members of the Assembly and Senate to-day. The finances are in critical condition, the Governor says, but the credit of the Commonwealth is not impaired. Suggestions are made for reducing expenses and increasing revenues.

The Governor in his message said, first speaking of the financial problem:

"The problem is a hard one. It demands careful thought and heroic treatment. For several years our expenditures have been beyond the limits of the State Government and left a comfortable surplus. A prodigality in expenditure, a recklessness in appropriations, the repairs to the Capitol, made necessary by the fire, the erection of the State Educational Building, permanent improvements on an extensive scale in our charitable and penal institutions, the highway maintenance expense, together with the sinking fund contributions and the interest charges upon the canal and highway debt, have produced an acute financial situation.

This Legislature faces requests for appropriations amounting approximately to \$100,000,000 for the coming year from indirect sources are estimated at \$41,000,000.

We cannot materially increase our receipts; we must decrease our expenditures. The difference between our income and the expenditures requested would mean the imposition of a direct tax of two and one-half mills upon the taxpayers of the State. The tax would be levied on the property of the State and its various municipalities that such a tax would be a hardship upon our people.

**To Certain Expenses.**

This burden must be avoided by a curtailment in the State's expenses, by the refusal to grant a single unnecessary dollar for any public purpose and by a determination to see that the State gets a dollar's worth of service or a dollar's worth of material for every dollar expended.

Needless employees must be dropped from the rolls. The State's expenditures must be abolished and wherever possible the consolidation of bureaus must be accomplished.

During the next fiscal year the current expenses of the Government should be met by the revenue received from indirect sources.

The existence of a large surplus from indirect revenues and the abolition of the direct tax forestall criticism of the State's expenditures. Departments, institutions and other interests come to the Legislature and secured appropriations which they could not have obtained if a public bonded with a direct tax had been watching.

For instance, in 1906, after the increase in indirect revenues became known, appropriations began to increase by leaps and bounds. Thirty-nine special bills—each for a different purpose—were enacted and a policy was adopted of making large appropriations for the construction of new buildings for charitable and hospital institutions.

The tax forestall criticism of the State's expenditures. Departments, institutions and other interests come to the Legislature and secured appropriations which they could not have obtained if a public bonded with a direct tax had been watching.

No appropriation should be made which does not benefit the State as a whole. But statewide movements must of course have local beginnings.

No State subsidies should be provided for purely local purposes or purely local institutions.

All appropriations should be for specific purposes and specified amounts.

Every appropriation should be minutely itemized so that not a dollar can be diverted from its lawful purpose.

The tax forestall criticism of the State's expenditures. Departments, institutions and other interests come to the Legislature and secured appropriations which they could not have obtained if a public bonded with a direct tax had been watching.

For instance, in 1906, after the increase in indirect revenues became known, appropriations began to increase by leaps and bounds. Thirty-nine special bills—each for a different purpose—were enacted and a policy was adopted of making large appropriations for the construction of new buildings for charitable and hospital institutions.

The tax forestall criticism of the State's expenditures. Departments, institutions and other interests come to the Legislature and secured appropriations which they could not have obtained if a public bonded with a direct tax had been watching.

For instance, in 1906, after the increase in indirect revenues became known, appropriations began to increase by leaps and bounds. Thirty-nine special bills—each for a different purpose—were enacted and a policy was adopted of making large appropriations for the construction of new buildings for charitable and hospital institutions.

The tax forestall criticism of the State's expenditures. Departments, institutions and other interests come to the Legislature and secured appropriations which they could not have obtained if a public bonded with a direct tax had been watching.

For instance, in 1906, after the increase in indirect revenues became known, appropriations began to increase by leaps and bounds. Thirty-nine special bills—each for a different purpose—were enacted and a policy was adopted of making large appropriations for the construction of new buildings for charitable and hospital institutions.

The tax forestall criticism of the State's expenditures. Departments, institutions and other interests come to the Legislature and secured appropriations which they could not have obtained if a public bonded with a direct tax had been watching.

For instance, in 1906, after the increase in indirect revenues became known, appropriations began to increase by leaps and bounds. Thirty-nine special bills—each for a different purpose—were enacted and a policy was adopted of making large appropriations for the construction of new buildings for charitable and hospital institutions.

## Pointed Sentences in Gov. Glynn's Message

This Legislature faces requests for appropriations amounting approximately to \$63,000,000. Our receipts for the coming year from indirect sources are estimated at \$41,000,000. We cannot materially increase our receipts; we must decrease our expenditures.

The State is taking from every citizen more than twice what it took in 1893.

Since 1906 the per capita expenditures have increased twice as fast as the revenues.

No appropriation should be made which does not benefit the State as a whole.

No State subsidies should be provided for purely local purposes or purely local institutions.

Every appropriation should be minutely itemized.

The surplus in the treasury has been cut from \$15,828,960 to \$5,663,618.

New York should not be compelled to maintain 9,000 alien insane simply because it is the nation's receiving ground for foreign immigration.

The supply bill is the State's pork barrel bill. It should be abolished.

The surplus in the sinking fund means that the men of to-day are paying more than their fair share of the cost of public improvements.

I would oppose any raid on the sinking fund.

There is a cause for action, but not for alarm; for earnestness, but not for pessimism.

New York is spending lavishly, but its magnificent credit is unimpaired.

hospitals and prisons. The purchase of supplies and their use should be scrutinized with the greatest care. The State hospitals should be encouraged to pool their lands for raising foodstuffs; our charity laws should be revised so that no patient who is able to pay for his maintenance can escape his just obligations.

VII. Reformation for the Alien Insane.—A report of a special commissioner shows that of the 32,599 inmates of State hospitals more than 9,000 are not citizens of the United States. The reason why New York should be compelled to bear the expense of their maintenance simply because it is the nation's receiving ground for foreign immigration. A demand should be made upon the Federal Government for aid in supporting these aliens or assistance in supporting them. In ten years the average hospital residence—the cost of maintaining these helpless aliens amounts to \$18,000,000.

**Hold the Canal Lands.**

VIII. The Canal Lands.—There is a growing tendency to give abandoned canal lands to municipalities. The canal lands and all the people should receive some benefit from the canal lands. The lands should be abandoned and the lands should be sold for their full value—not given away.

**The State's "Pork Barrel."**

IX. Abolition of Supply Bill.—All grants of money should be contained in one appropriation bill. Under the budget system this should be easily effected. Those receiving appropriations from the State have no right to complain. They should be paid for their full value—not given away.

X. Care in Appropriations.—One cause for increased expenditures is found in the fact that interested people have presented arguments to the Legislature of more or less force, whereby they secured appropriations greatly in excess of the needs of the fiscal year, only to return the following year and ask a still larger appropriation, notwithstanding the fact that the State treasury is burdened with unexpended balances of the previous appropriation. By compelling the use of an appropriation for the payment of obligations incurred during the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made, there can be no other purpose. It is evident that these practices will cease and the yearly appropriations will represent the real cost of the support of the government. The return of unused appropriations to the Treasury must result in a considerable decrease in the total amount of the appropriations required for the coming year.

**Appropriations Only for Actual Cost.**

XI. Excessive Appropriations.—A remedy for existing conditions is to be found in making appropriations conform to the actual cost of the support of the government. The history of appropriations made for institutions and for departments in a past degree shows constant reappropriation of money which they have been unable to use. It must be evident to any one that these excesses should not have been appropriated in the first instance. This is shown by any of the appropriations for the State hospitals. In 1912 the appropriations made for maintenance of the State hospitals were \$6,785,666. The actual expenditures for maintenance were \$6,468,924. By different schemes of shifting the expenditures which were not for maintenance so that they were charged against maintenance appropriations, \$340,000 was used up and the Legislature of 1913 was asked and persuaded to make a deficiency appropriation for maintenance.

XII. Unnecessary Legislation.—One of the great errors of modern thought is the notion that a people can be made permanently prosperous by legislation. Abuses may be remedied, wrongs may be righted, by legislation, but the greatest right possessed by a free people and one with which legislation should not interfere is that of pursuing without governmental interference their individual fortunes in a manner that preserves to each of the citizens that broad liberty of action within the law which does not deprive upon the rights of another.

XIII. A Short Session.—Long sessions are a drain upon the members of the Legislature and a source of expense and discontent to the State. Private considerations and public spirit both urge the Legislature to complete its important work with all possible expedition.

The surplus in the sinking fund is of no

advantage to the State; on the contrary it represents a serious and unnecessary drain upon the taxpayers of the present generation. The ultimate purpose of a sinking fund is to distribute the cost of permanent public improvements over an extended period. It should provide a means to make the taxpayers of the future share equally with the taxpayers of the present the expense of a lasting public benefit. The fact that there is a surplus in the sinking fund shows that the sinking fund is not fairly distributing its burden. It means that the men of to-day are paying more than their fair share of the cost of public improvements.

**"An Unfair Situation."**

Through mistakes in fixing tax rates and increases in assessed valuation several of the sinking funds show accumulations out of all proportion to what is just and equitable. In sinking fund No. 3, for instance, \$21,000,000 worth of bonds have been issued in the last eight years. In that sinking fund to meet a principal of \$21,000,000 we have piled up in eight years over \$16,000,000, and the bonds still have forty-two years to run. The taxpayers of the present have raised over \$16,000,000 and left only \$4,500,000 for the taxpayers of the next forty-two years to provide. The tax rate was based upon a bond issue of \$20,000,000, when only \$21,000,000 have been issued.

This same unfair situation exists in nearly all the subdivisions of the sinking fund.

**No Raid Upon the Sinking Fund.**

I am opposed to any raid upon the sinking fund. Constitutionally, the State could not do it. It would take over the sinking fund surplus for current expenses and even if it could the spirit of sound finance would oppose molesting the protection which the laws give to investors in State bonds. Not a dollar should be drawn from the sinking fund; not a dollar can be used for the general support of government; not a single security should be touched. New York State bonds rank among the world's best securities and should be kept in that enviable place. But no investor will object to a readjustment of contributions to the sinking fund which will relieve him and every other taxpayer of an unnecessary burden.

Various plans for this readjustment have been suggested and discarded in the past because they failed to consider the rights of the holders of State bonds. After conferences with State officials, financial experts and large holders of State securities I have found a way to readjust the sinking fund with satisfaction to all concerned. The plan is based upon the theory that it is entirely proper to consider part of the bonds as provided for in full, and to pro rate contributions to the sinking fund for the remaining bonds over the period which these bonds still have to run.

This plan is approved by lawyers, bankers and holders of State bonds, and I shall forward their letters of approval to the Finance Committee of both houses.

**SAYS CALLER STOLE HER RING.**

Woman Causes Arrest of Well Dressed Young Man.

A well-dressed young man of 21 years, who said he was John Halston Fleming, the son of Dr. John H. Fleming of 3111 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, was arrested on upper Broadway last night charged with the theft of a \$200 diamond ring from a young woman while calling on her. According to the police of the West 100th street station Fleming confessed.

Miss Alice Harris of 228 West 100th street says she met the young man at a party just before Christmas. He asked to be allowed to call and did so the night after Christmas. While sitting in the parlor he had asked her for a glass of water. Miss Harris put the diamond ring on the piano and went to get the water. When the young man left, she says, the ring was gone.

Fleming, who has been boarding at 171 West Ninety-fifth street, had a letter addressed to him in care of his brother, J. Emerson Fleming, secretary of the German American Title and Trust Company of Philadelphia, from a San Francisco hotel manager threatening a criminal suit if a board bill was not paid.

**Assets of the Simpson-Crawford Company.**

Assets of the Simpson-Crawford Company were set forth in part as follows:

Merchandise on hand \$912,000  
Accounts due, including installment contracts 250,000  
Equity in real estate \$1,200,000  
Due from Merchants Express 250,000  
Due from Fourteenth Street Store 800,000  
Total \$4,812,000

The schedule of the Fourteenth Street Store shows:

Value of merchandise \$500,000  
Accounts from customers 100,000  
Improvements 350,000  
Due from bank on guarantee 100,000  
Total \$1,050,000

Reports from the creditors' meeting yesterday afternoon represent Mr. Siegel as insisting that time will enable his enterprises to pay dollar for dollar. It was not stated that he hopes to resume business himself, but he believes that a situation can be developed which will convince good business men that the purchase of the Fourteenth Street Store or the Simpson-Crawford Company at a fair

**Let us confer with you as to your space needs**

**THE Equitable Building maintains a corps of efficiency engineers to confer with tenants as to their space needs.**

We are ready now to confer with you as to the exact amount of space you need for the proper conduct of your business.

Our slogan is: Not how much space can we rent to a tenant, but how little can that tenant safely get along with.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

**Equitable Building**  
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

## WHITMAN TAKES UP SIEGEL BANK CASE

Continued from First Page.

imperative that all creditors stand pat together at this time, if they do not anything is likely to happen.

The committee of the general creditors of the mercantile enterprises held a three hour meeting yesterday afternoon. Pierre Jay of the Manhattan Bank, who represents the Bank of the Metropolis, presided and Henry Siegel was present to shed such light on matters as he could.

The inventory men had finished their appraisal of the stock, fixtures and other assets of the three big stores, although the Boston report had not yet been received here. A superficial reading of the report showed the expert business men that the endures chain system of debts and credits had complicated matters. Many accounts are stated as due from one store to another, and in a majority of the amount used differs on different books.

The Simpson-Crawford Company has the Fourteenth Street Store owing it one sum and the books of the latter put it at an entirely different figure. The result of this was that the experts were asked to prepare a reconciled account for presentation on Friday. The inventory prepared yesterday was admitted to be from the books of the various stores and principally the figures claimed by those conducting the establishments. Necessarily they will be scaled later.

Assets of the Simpson-Crawford Company were set forth in part as follows:

Merchandise on hand \$912,000  
Accounts due, including installment contracts 250,000  
Equity in real estate \$1,200,000  
Due from Merchants Express 250,000  
Due from Fourteenth Street Store 800,000  
Total \$4,812,000

The schedule of the Fourteenth Street Store shows:

Value of merchandise \$500,000  
Accounts from customers 100,000  
Improvements 350,000  
Due from bank on guarantee 100,000  
Total \$1,050,000

Reports from the creditors' meeting yesterday afternoon represent Mr. Siegel as insisting that time will enable his enterprises to pay dollar for dollar. It was not stated that he hopes to resume business himself, but he believes that a situation can be developed which will convince good business men that the purchase of the Fourteenth Street Store or the Simpson-Crawford Company at a fair

**SILK HOSE IN CRADLE NOT HERS.**

Mrs. Louis Dubois, Seizing Husband, Tells of Finding Intruder.

Mrs. Grace Elbertson Dubois filed a suit in the Supreme Court yesterday for separation from Louis Dubois, son of the Rev. Haskin Dubois, a retired clergyman. She alleges that she had left her husband because of his cruelty, and at his request went to the home of his mother, Mrs. Katherine Schuyler Dubois, to meet him and be reconciled.

Mrs. Dubois said her husband failed to appear, so she went to the apartments where he had occupied and hurried to the crib in which her baby son was sleeping. In the crib she found a pair of silk hose and a pair of ladies' patent leather shoes. She saw at once that the articles were not her own, and on hearing some one giggle she searched the apartment and found a young woman under the bed. Scattered about the kitchen were a number of empty wine bottles.

**Packard**

**RECORD SHIPMENTS for 1913**

**Q In April, 1913, a new high record for one month's shipments of Packard motor carriages.**

**Q In April, 1913, a new high record for one month's shipments of Packard motor trucks.**

**Q In May, 1913, shipments of Packard motor carriages exceeding the previous record made in April.**

**Q In November, 1913, a new high record for one month's shipments of Packard enclosed bodies.**

**Q The total Packard shipments for 1913 were the largest for any one year since the company started in business.**

**CHASSIS AND LATEST MOTOR CARRIAGE STYLES EXHIBED AT OUR NEW YORK SHOW ROOM AND AT GRAND CENTRAL PALACE**

**PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF NEW YORK**

1861 Broadway

Brooklyn—Flatbush and Eighth Avenues  
Buffalo Newark Hartford Springfield Long Island City

LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR

**ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE**